

MRS. ASQUITH KIND TO US IN FAREWELL

Gives Many Observations in
Final Lecture Before
Leaving To-day.

BELIEVES US TOO BUSY

Prohibition Not as Ex-
pected and Violations
Hardly Salutary.

MANY THINGS PUZZLING

Newspaper Diction, Billboards
and Party Differences 'Hard
to Understand.'

Margot Asquith, who sails for her home in England by the Mauretania to-day, said her farewell to the United States in a final lecture in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. She was advertised to speak on "My American Experiences," and for that reason it was rather expected that her summary would be caustic. But it was decidedly mild and on the whole complimentary.

She found our violations of the prohibition law hardly salutary for the young, our billboards all too prevalent, and our rush to make money in a hurry reminded her of the incessant action of the movies. But she confessed herself an outsider, did not want to be critical and obviously was determined that the friendliness she had encountered should overbalance whatever she might find in her memory of her American lecture tour.

The ballroom was well filled by a brilliant audience, gathered by the Society of Friends of Rumania.

William Nelson Cromwell, who as president of the Society of Friends of Rumania introduced Mrs. Asquith, disarmed her with compliments. He credited her with the possession of "an X-ray vision," said that she had made a multitude of friends during her visit to America and hoped that she would not be too severe in her criticism.

"Anyway," Mr. Cromwell added with a chuckle, "being a woman she has the last word, and if I should attempt to deny it she would undoubtedly telephone from the Mauretania passing through the Narrows to-morrow morning."

Mrs. Asquith talked without manuscript and was readily heard in all parts of the ballroom. Frequently she cast a gleeful smile in the direction of the balcony box where her daughter, the Princess Bibesco, and her son-in-law, the Rumanian Minister to the United States, were seated.

She also kissed her hand, while Mr. Cromwell was speaking, to friends whom she recognized in the audience. She caught the amused attention of the audience at the outset by saying:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will be relieved to hear that this is my last lecture. I am sorry to leave because I have had a wonderful experience. I have had nothing like it in my life before. I have been met with a generosity which I shall never forget."

American Reporters Unwaded. "I have been living chiefly in hotels and elevators. But I have seen your reporters and a great many of them. Though perhaps a little lacking in awe they have been marvelously generous, loyal and good to me. Also to hotel managers. They have even offered me things that are forbidden. The subjects interesting the reporters most seem to have been Princess Mary's underclothes and prohibition."

"In the wet cities I was attacked for saying that I was a prohibitionist. When I went into the dry cities they were very angry at me because I was the prohibition law did not work fairly between rich and poor. When I came over, being a fanatical temperance person myself, I thought I would find every body here happy and sober. Happy I found them. But I suppose it works differently at different places."

Mrs. Asquith did not see how it would help the poor to see the prohibition law "broken all the time." "I think that the law may have to be modified, but I'm not here to preach to you. Of course the power of the saloon has been broken and that is a very fine thing. But I do not think it was worked out exactly in the way it was."

Many Things Puzzling Here. She confessed to having had some trouble in following the news here. "It was difficult," she said, "for me, not speaking the same language as the papers were, to follow the news going on." "Somewhere on her travels she met a charming lady who said to her, 'I hope, Mrs. Asquith, you are interested in our movement, the Culture Changers,' which seemed to have amused and mystified her. She had tried to find out where she went the distinction between Democrats and Republicans, but everybody told me something different, and I haven't the least idea now what the distinction is."

"In our country," she added, employing a new knowledge of American slang, "we have a very distinct line between Conservatives and Liberals. The Conservatives stay put and the Liberals get up and get."

Now as to criticism," she continued, "are you nervous, Mr. Cromwell?" The chairman said he could stand it, and Mrs. Asquith told her visit to Niagara. She had found Michigan boulevard, Chicago, lovely, but regretted the absence of a cathedral or statue. Billboards along the railroads fascinated her. One advertised, "Wanted, a Rare Man." Another had nothing but the words, "A Good Name." Mrs. Asquith had tried vainly to decipher these cryptograms.

The worst fault of many Americans, it seemed to her, was that they were too busy trying to make a fortune, too much on the rush, having too little leisure. "They're like the movies," she said. She praised highly the spirit and work of the Washington conference and the interests of her country and ours lie in "sticking together."

"You have vitality, generosity and gentleness," she said, "I have learned to know and love you. I like to feel that you have something of the same feeling toward us."

Civil War Veteran Sees Cowardice in Bonus Raid

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 3.

A VETERAN of the civil war living in Minnesota has sent this protest against the bonus question to a Republican Senator:

"I was a soldier in the civil war at \$13 a month, with money worth fifty cents on the dollar. When discharged at Chattanooga in June, 1865, we rode to Chicago in box cars without any seats. I never applied for nor received an invalid pension. When we compare the treatment received by the soldiers in the civil war with that accorded the men of the world war we rejoice that the world moved and has learned how to care for the soldier."

"But whoever heard of a civil war or a Revolutionary War veteran clamoring for a bonus? Military service is a duty every able bodied man owes to his country when necessity demands it. Soldiers and sailors cannot pay for patriotic services. In my opinion the bonus bill will owe its victory to political cowardice and not fearless statesmanship."

ASK ARMY AND NAVY AS NEW DRY AGENTS

Methodists Also Want the
State Department Used
for Prohibition.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
POUGHKEEPS, April 3.—A recommendation that the President be empowered to use the Army and Navy and State Departments as well as the Departments of Justice and Treasury, for the enforcement of prohibition was adopted unanimously to-day by the New York Conference of the Methodist Church in session in this city.

The resolution was brought up by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, retired, of Dobbs Ferry, who made an impassioned address as he stood before the members of the conference, his long white hair disarranged by his enthusiasm.

The recommendation also asked the conference to give its immediate practical attention to the burial of "the corpse that did not know it was dead," and asked that Secretary Hughes call the attention of the British Government to the smuggling of liquor into the ports of this country, especially by way of the ports of Quebec and the British West Indies by ships flying the English flag, and that he ask that the British Government cooperate with the United States in the hunting down and "punishing of the pirates, as great enemies of the English Government as well as our own."

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the President and to Secretary Hughes.

Another resolution was passed assailing all individuals, organizations and business corporations in favor of any form of the liquor traffic. This resolution declared that the American doctrine of free speech and freedom of the press should be by many newspapers stretched and perverted into covering open warfare upon the sovereignty of the nation and conspiracy to defeat the Constitution. The resolution further asked that the conference ascertain whether such incitement to violence against those who represent the churches in upholding the law of the land does not constitute a punishable offense against the peace, safety and good order of the nation, and, if so, "we request the Government to act accordingly."

Appointments to the New York district of the Methodist Church were made to-night. The changes in New York district will include the transfer of the Rev. Lewis E. Christian of the First Church, Yonkers, to the Park Avenue Church, Manhattan; the Rev. G. E. Barber of Katonah, assistant to Dr. A. M. Morgan at West Side Church, Manhattan; the Rev. W. H. Loftis of Walden, to the Tremont Church, The Bronx, and the Rev. Obed Mace of the Memorial Church, Yonkers, to Woodlawn Heights Church.

Other changes in the New York district are the appointment of the Rev. H. W. Lammond to Carmel; the Rev. M. H. Sharples, Dover Plains, to Irvington and East View; the Rev. Robert L. Ross, Leghollow, to Katonah; the Rev. J. H. Lincoln, Woodstock, to Lake Mahopac; the Rev. James T. Van Burkalow to Mount Kisco; the Rev. W. E. Ridge-way, Wappingers Falls, to Central Church, Pleasantville; the Rev. M. O. Bennett, Hudson, to Tarrytown; the Rev. Dr. William P. Compton to Tuckahoe; the Rev. P. C. Weyant, Kingston, First Church, Yonkers, and the Rev. W. G. Blawie, Woodlawn Heights Church, to Memorial Church, Yonkers.

**MOTOR PLUNGES OVER
RAILROAD EMBANKMENT**

Driver at College Point Lost
Steering Control.

Matthew Courtney, 47, chief engineer of the Elmer Ribbin Mills at White-stone, L. I., suffered serious injuries yesterday, when an automobile which he was driving plunged over a twenty foot embankment and rolled to the tracks of the Long Island Railroad. The accident happened at Sixth avenue and Tenth street, College Point, when Mr. Courtney lost control of the motor's steering gear. He was taken to Flushing Hospital. The automobile was demolished.

A train was due at College Point at about the time of the accident. The track was just cleared of the motor's wreckage when it came into view.

dangerous road and find at the end possibly one romantic hotel encircled by balconies for the sake of tourists. But I was wrong. We motored out along a road full of traps and holes. I was tired, and my back ached, waiting until we should come to the lovely wild country. Suddenly looking out I saw the marvelous falls and asked the chauffeur to stop.

"Isn't this the falls," I asked. "Oh," he said, "Madam, I didn't know you wanted to stop here. I thought you wanted to go to the power station."

"That is the criticism—that you have evidently commercialized things."

PRICES realized on Swift & Company sale of carcasses in New York City for week ending Saturday, April 1, on statements sold out, ranged from 11 cents to 14 cents per pound, and averaged 12.65 cents per pound.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

TWO GRAND JURIES AFTER FOOD GOUGERS

Kosher Butchers Will Be
Asked to Tell of Holiday
Price Plot.

FOUR BIG COMBINES

They Establish Profit of 16
Cents on All Fresh Killed
Poultry.

JUDGE ROSALSKY ACTS

Mayor Also Starts an Inquiry
Into Profiteering in All
Foodstuffs.

Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions yesterday instructed two April grand juries to investigate violations of State anti-trust laws by dealers, who illegally combine to keep up retail prices of foodstuffs, particularly poultry, during the Jewish holidays.

Judge Rosalsky's instructions followed a recent statement by Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, that dealers in fresh killed poultry were combining to take advantage of the holiday season by fixing prices, limiting supply and boosting profits about \$1,500,000 in the next two weeks.

Immediately following Judge Rosalsky's instructions announcement, was made that Mayor Hylan had instructed David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, to pursue a similar investigation into alleged price fixing in all food commodities.

Commissioner O'Malley said yesterday the facilities of his office would be at the disposal of the grand jury and Commissioner Hirschfeld, and he would suggest acting as witnesses kosher butchers said to know of the alleged conspiracy. According to Commissioner Hirschfeld, three organizations with large memberships have been formed in Manhattan to fix prices, while a fourth is operating in Brooklyn. Activities of these organizations will be made the basis of the Commissioner's investigation.

16 CENTS POUND PROFIT.

Commissioner Hirschfeld was authority for the statement that a uniform price of 40 cents a pound on poultry was to be maintained when the whole sale market price was 24 cents, and that independent butchers who refused to raise their prices to meet the combination found their supply shut off.

This statement was partially confirmed by P. Q. Foy, editor of the *Daily Market Reporter*, who said that last week, on the basis of a 25 cent wholesale market, the retail poultry price was kept between 46 and 50 cents. "The consumers did not get the benefit of the oversupply that was in the New York market," Mr. Foy said.

Judge Rosalsky said to the jurors: "The law does not forbid or restrain the right of persons to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by normal methods. But if the agreement among them operates to the prejudice of public interest by unduly and unreasonably restricting competition in the supply or price of an article or commodity of common use, such agreement is against public policy, illegal and void."

Edward J. Horgan, a real estate dealer with offices in the Woolworth building, is foreman of the regular Grand Jury, and Milton L. Eisman, a real estate dealer with offices in 54 Lafayette street, is foreman of the additional jury.

"New York ought to be about the cheapest place in which to live so far as foodstuffs are concerned," said Mr. Foy, who has been watching the trend of New York food prices for years.

Freight Rates Blamed.

"Much of the trouble is with excessive freight rates, which discourage producers, curtail receipts and keep prices up. Here is an example: Two cars of California peas in forty-eight quart packages were received to-day and sold from \$16 to \$18. We should have two or three cars of these each day instead of two a week and the price should be \$4 to \$6. But growers will not ship to this market."

Commissioner O'Malley said he hoped the coming investigation would establish the desirability of legislative enactment along lines of the Boylan law, defeated in the last Legislature, that would have compelled all dealers in foodstuffs in New York City to hold a license from the Department of Markets and to answer questions asked by the Markets Commissioner concerning wholesale and retail prices and supply.

An amendment to the Donnelly anti-trust law, which prohibits price fixing combinations, was also killed by the last Legislature. It would have made prison sentences compulsory.

Fresh vegetables were received in New York yesterday from Argentina, Chile, Egypt and Australia. Four cars of new Texas onions, in bags of about forty-five pounds, came in and sold readily at \$5.30 a hundred pounds. Florida potatoes in barrels of about 160 pounds brought from \$10 to \$10.50.

**BILLIONS IN ROYALTIES
FROM OIL ON U. S. LANDS**

Nearly Nine Million Barrels
Were Produced in 1921.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Nearly 9,000,000 barrels of oil were produced on Government owned lands in 1921, resulting in more than \$2,000,000 being paid into the United States Treasury as royalties, according to the annual report of A. W. Ambrose, chief petroleum technologist of the Bureau of Mines.

The Government receives royalties on all petroleum and natural gas and their products sold from Government lands. The minimum oil royalty rate of 5 per cent. is that for land leased as a reward for discovery. Most of the leases have been awarded under a sliding scale of royalties ranging from 12 1/2 to 16 2/3 per cent. The rate on casing head gasoline is 15 1/2 per cent. of the value of the gasoline extracted from the gas produced and sold.

More than 6,000 permits for prospecting for oil and gas have been issued by the General Land Office, while 247 leases were granted for producing oil and gas properties.

Most of the oil produced on Government lands is credited to Wyoming, California, Montana and Louisiana, natural gas comes from Wyoming and California, and casing head gasoline from Wyoming and California.

NURSE IN MOTOR CAR KILLED AT CROSSING

Automobile Tossed Fifty Feet
in Lakewood Collision.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 3.—Mrs. L. N. Hair, 43, head district nurse of Lakewood, was killed today when her sedan automobile in which she was riding was hit by a north bound New York-Atlantic City express at the River avenue grade crossing of the central Railroad of New Jersey. The automobile was tossed fifty feet, and the body of Mrs. Hair was found 200 feet from the point of collision. Frank Brower, Coroner, and W. H. Jayne, Jr., County Prosecutor, have begun an investigation.

Mrs. Hair had been district nurse here since last summer. She came to Lakewood from Worcester, Mass. It was said that she had no close relatives living, but since coming here she had made a host of friends, including members of the George J. Gould family.

**'EXCESSIVE DRINKING'
CHARGE UNDER PROOF**

Insurance Company Fails to
Get Policy Canceled.

What constitutes excessive drinking? This question was raised yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Foster at Newark in a suit brought by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company to cancel a \$10,000 policy issued to Edward Charles A. Schroeder of Lakewood at that time swore that he did not drink to excess and the insurance company alleged that was untrue. Dr. Morton Snow, medical director of the company, was asked the above question and said the old English standard fixed moderate intemperance at a moderate drinker.

Half a dozen witnesses were called, but none of these ever had seen Schroeder under the influence of liquor. The chancellor dismissed the suit allowing Schroeder \$100 for counsel fees.

**EASTER SNOWSTORM
JUST SEVEN YEARS AGO**

Ten Inches Fell, Surprising
City on April 3, 1915.

Yesterday's fine weather served by contrast to recall that it was just seven years since the famous Easter snowstorm of April 3, 1915, struck New York and caused a loss of \$3,000,000. Approximately ten inches of snow fell, establishing a new April record. The old mark had been made on April 9, 1907, when 5.5 inches fell.

The 1915 storm was the most severe of the year, and was a freak. It began inauspiciously and was not at first taken seriously, not even by the Street Cleaning Commissioner, but later Mr. Fetherston found it necessary to call out every available man for shoveling and carting. The twenty-six plows of the department were put in operation. By night the city had taken on a Christmas-like appearance.

The storm was accompanied by a sixty mile gale, and many persons were injured by falling signs. Telegraph and telephone operation was interfered with and so were train schedules. Four steamships were prevented from sailing and the surface and elevated lines were delayed. The snow continued falling through the night on Easter Sunday the mercury rose and rescued the city from its snow blanket, and a hot sun throughout the day saved New Yorkers \$100,000.

**GIRLS FAINT IN FIRE;
PANIC AMONG 1,500**

Are Carried in Safety From
Loft Building.

Fifteen hundred girls employed in a ten story factory building in 29-33 West Thirtieth street were thrown into near panic yesterday afternoon when a fire started in the plant of Jacob Polinsky on the fifth floor and filled other floors with smoke. Many of the girls fainted and were carried to safety.

Two elevators were operated while firemen fought the blaze, carrying passengers from the upper floors. The girls, who soon were under control, did damage estimated at \$5,000.

Miss Edith Horton, principal of P. S. No. 1, at 141 York street, Brooklyn, mistaking steam for smoke when she saw it issuing from the basement, sounded a fire drill signal yesterday morning and 25 children in age from 6 to 14 years, marched out of the building in two minutes.

**BOY STABBED IN FIGHT
OVER BASEBALL GAME**

Penknife Wound Will Prob-
ably Prove Fatal.

Samuel Bronventno, 15, of 117 Chrystie street, was stabbed and probably fatally wounded yesterday in a fight among schoolboys at Delancey and Chrystie streets. The boy was on his way home from Public School 20, at Rivington and Forsyth streets, when a quarrel started among boys who had been playing baseball and others who were watching. One of the boys, who had a penknife in his hand, struck at another boy, but the latter dodged and the weapon hit Bronventno.

As Bronventno dropped to the pavement a crowd started to chase the boy who had stabbed him, but the youngster disappeared in the maze of traffic in Delancey street. The injured boy was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where physicians said his condition was critical.

**RESTAURATEURS MUST
WATCH PATRONS' FEET**

Are Responsible if There Is
Dancing Without License.

The proprietor of a restaurant who supplies music must control the feet of his patrons if he does not possess a dancing license, a State official has told Alexander Schwartz, proprietor of a restaurant at 350 East Eighty-first street, yesterday as he discharged him from his duties.

If the proprietor cannot control the feet, the Magistrate added, then music must be eliminated. Schwartz had been summoned by a policeman who found six couples dancing in the restaurant.

**CIRCUS ELEPHANT, 106,
HAS BIRTHDAY PARTY**

COLUMBIA, O. April 3.—Tillie, circus elephant, celebrated her 106th birthday to-day as guest of honor at a birthday party held for her in the State House yard.

Tillie took part in the festivities and ate her plate, cup and saucer and even the key to the city (made of bread) presented to her by Mayor Thomas.

Prof. Alfonso Tuttle, of the law department of Ohio State University presented to the pachyderm an honorary law degree. The diploma was made of molasses. Tillie trumpeted once and showed her appreciation by devouring the token of esteem.

A birthday cake, two by four feet and containing 106 candles was on Tillie's table.

MAYOR PROCLAIMS DRIVE FOR DISABLED

April 6 to 22 Set Aside by
City for Help of Camp in
Adirondacks.

TUBERCULAR TO BE AIDED

Hylan Calls on Citizens to
Show That 'Spirit of Hu-
manity' Is Alive.

To attract attention to a drive about to be started by the American Legion for a fund to send veterans of the world war suffering from tuberculosis and kindred diseases to an Adirondack camp at Big Tupper Lake Mayor Hylan issued the following yesterday:

PROCLAMATION.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Whereas, It is general knowledge that now, in the fourth year after the conclusion of hostilities of the world war many American veterans are suffering from tuberculosis and kindred diseases contracted while in the service of the United States Government; and

Whereas, A large number of these veterans have been unable to obtain proper medical treatment, due to their inability to prove these diseases resulted from war experiences; and

Whereas, These afflicted ex-service men are praying for an opportunity to regain their health so that they may again become able bodied citizens; and

Whereas, The fortnight between April 6 and April 22, 1922, has been set aside by the American Legion as a time to draw public attention to the plight of these men and to raise sufficient funds to establish a veterans' mountain camp at Big Tupper Lake, N. Y., where they may be adequately and properly cared for; now,

Therefore, I, John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, designate this period from April 6 to April 22, 1922, as one in which attention may be focused upon the necessity of extending every possible aid to these unfortunate soldiers, sailors and marines and a demonstration given that the spirit of humanity is alive in the heart of every resident of this great metropolis.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed this first day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

By the Mayor: JOHN F. HYLAN.
JOHN S. SISK, Secretary to the Mayor.

**E. H. SHAPIRO ENDS HIS
LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA**

Realty Man Disappeared
From New York Week Ago.

Edward H. Shapiro, who was associated with his wife, Elizabeth, in the operation of the Irving Homebuilders Association of 139 West Thirty-third street, ended his life in a hotel at Philadelphia yesterday. He left notes in which he assumed responsibility for the failure of the building concern.

Shapiro disappeared from New York about a week ago, according to employees of his office. Employees of the Swarthmore Hotel, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, went to Shapiro's room after they had heard a revolver shot. They found the man dead.

The Irving Homebuilders Association, which had owned fifty-four acres of land at Bergenfield, N. J., was the object of an official investigation last summer, when it was alleged that trickery had been resorted to in the sale of the home sites at Bergenfield.

MAN WITH 13 WIVES PUNISHED.

Gets Sentences for Bigamy and
Embezzlement and Is Fined.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—Isiah Moore, who confessed to having thirteen wives, was sentenced to serve from two to fourteen years in the State Reformatory to-day on a charge of embezzlement and was fined \$1,000 and costs and disfranchised for five years.

Moore also was sentenced to serve from two to five years in the State prison on a charge of bigamy. Moore pleaded guilty to the bigamy charge.

FALLS TO SUBWAY TRACKS.

Detroit Banker Injured at Grand
Central Station.

John J. Sherman, 62, a banker of Detroit, suffered a severe laceration of the scalp last night when he fell from the platform to the tracks of the Forty-second street subway station at the Grand Central Station. Dr. Helen Jedlicka of Flower Hospital attended him and he was accompanied by Mrs. Sherman to the Hotel Biltmore in a taxicab.

Mrs. Sherman said that she and her husband are in the city on a shopping trip.

**New York Drinks
2 Million Quarts
of Milk a Day**

New York's milk supply is 977,562,440 quarts yearly, an average of 2,670,826 quarts daily. The milk comes from thousands of farms and much of it travels a long way. Were it not for ice it would be practically impossible for New York to have fresh milk. Trains are iced, wagons are iced, and your supply of milk should be put into your Knickerbocker Iced refrigerator as soon as delivered.

Keeping milk at a low temperature keeps the bacteria count low—keeps milk wholesome as well as fresh and sweet. Knickerbocker Ice is delivered so regularly the temperature of your refrigerator can always be kept low.

**Knickerbocker
ICE
Company**

Uptown Office
Madison Ave. at 45th St.
Paris: 23 Rue de la Paix

Colonial Office
222 Broadway
London: 3 King William St., E. C. 4

JIMMY GLASS SEARCH CARRIED TO ARGENTINA

Think He Was Taken by Band
of Gypsies.

John Bentley, Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City, said last night that he intended to write to United States Senator Walter E. Edge and ask him to have the Government authorities search in the Argentine Republic for Jimmy Glass, the son of Charles Glass of 13 Lenox place, Jersey City, who disappeared on May 2, 1915, when he was five years old.

Commissioner Bentley will take this action as a result of information obtained from John Cruise, "King of the Gypsies," who said that a band of Gypsies known to have been near Greeley, Pa., when the boy disappeared from that place, was in Argentina when he had a boy who answers the description of Jimmy Glass.

**TWO BOYS BREAK JAIL;
KEEP PLEDGE TO RETURN**

Left Note Saying Could Not
Stand Sunday in Lockup.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 3.—James Harvey and Robert Barr, both 17 years old, could not stand a Sunday in jail and so they broke the locks on the doors of the La Salle village jail and fled yesterday leaving a note for Chief Albert Grose that they would be back to-day. True to their promise they appeared, were examined on charges of house-breaking and held for the grand jury.

The boys were locked up on Saturday night, charged with breaking into houses in La Salle. The note which they left for Constable Grose read: "Can't stand a Sunday in jail; will be back to-morrow and take our medicine."

**ARRESTED AT SCHWAB
HOME AS VAGRANT**

The police of the West Sixty-eighth street station received a telephone message last night that a man was prowling through back yards in Seventy-fifth street looking into houses on Seventy-fourth street. Patrolman Sullivan went there, and in Seventy-fourth street, near Riverside Drive, opposite the home of Charles M. Schwab, found Joseph Kerkowicz sitting on the curb.

Kerkowicz told the policeman that he was a riveter and had no home. He said he had been trying to get a job as servant in the Schwab home. Mr. Schwab's butler told the policeman that the man had been there, but that no one could understand what he wanted. Kerkowicz was then taken to the police station and charged with vagrancy. It was found that he wore three shirts.



**We protected her
from a serious loss
and enabled her to travel with
freedom from business cares**

A WOMAN of independent means was going abroad. She conferred with our Trust Department and decided to leave her business affairs in our charge, in order to be sure that they would be carefully managed during her absence.

A short time after she sailed, it was discovered that one of her real estate holdings was about to be sold for taxes. We immediately paid the taxes, saving our client a serious monetary loss and much inconvenience.

Under the terms of the agreement we were also authorized to maintain a careful supervision over her investments, and to collect income and place it to the credit of her checking account